Amnoemento.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 8—The Old Homestead.
BMOU OPERA HOUSE—8—The Woman Hater.
BROADWAY THEATER—8—The Kaffir Diamend.
CARINO—5—Nadjy.
DOCKSTADER'S—8—Ninaturels.
EDEN MUSER—WAI Tableaux.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Lights o' London.
HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATER—8—Waddy Geogram.
LYCEUM THEATER—8:15—Lord Chnimley.
MADISON-AVE. AND 59TH-ST.—Day and EveningJerusalem and the Crucifizion.
MADISON SQUARE THEATER—8—3:30—A Legal Wreck,
NIBLO'S—8—Mathias Sandorf.
STAR THEATER—8—The Paymaster.
WALLAGES—8:15—Boccaccio.
OTH AVENUE THEATER—8—Philip Herme.
14TH-ST. THEATER—8—Fascication.
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# New-Dork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1888.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-A conference of Radical Unionists was held at Bradford, England; a letter was read from Lord Hartington, and Mr. Chamberlain spoke defending evictions in Ireland. === Bishop Stross-meyer has been summoned to Rome. ==== Karl Cotta, the publisher, died. === Four soldiers were killed and many wounded by the wreck of s train in Hanover. = A fire, causing a loss of \$2,000,000, occurred at Brishbane, Queensland. The Sultan refused to sanction a protocol de fining Turkey's rights in th Red Sea. === The Parnell Defence Fund now amounts to 3,000

Congress.-Both branches in session. == Sen-Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution, which was adopted, appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the vellow fever sufferers of the South. House: The Sundry Civil bill was discussed, but a lack of a quorum prevented action.

Domestic.-Visitors began calling on General Harrison at 7:30 a. m. and kept it up all day. = Fourteen deaths and 130 new cases of vellow fever at Jacksonville. === In the athletic games at Detroit, Mich., the Manhattan Athletic Club won seven out of the seventeen first prizes, with a total of sixty-one points; the New-York Athletic Club won four firsts, with a total of forty-one. - H. J. Pettifer, the English Protectionist, made a speech before the Home Market Club, in Boston. Testimony was taken in the case of Ives and Stayner, in Cincinnati. General Alger delivered the eulogy on General Sheridan before the society of the Army of the Cumberland. = Warner Miller made an address to the farmers at the Chemung County

City and Suburban.-Chauncey M. Depew welcomed by the Union League Club; an opening address by Vice-President Smith; Mr. Depew's reply; short speeches by General Sherman and Levi P. Morton. = Superintendent R. C. Jackson, of the Railway Mail Service, and Chief Clerk Champlin dismissed to make room for Democrats; excellent records of both officials, extending over long terms of service. === The Huntington, L. I., Fair opened with a large attendance and a fine exhibition. - A match race for \$1,000 each was arranged between the yachts Sachem and Gravling: the entries for the New-York Yacht Club fall regatta closed. —— The winners at Graves-end were Kingston, King Idle, Lela May, Radiant, Bella B. Mirabeau. — Perfect harmony pre-vailed at the Westchester Republican County Convention at White Plains; all the county officials were nominated. == Stocks active with important advances and closing strong.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Fair and slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 72 degrees: lowest, 66; average, 69 1-8.

The warning which we gave to Tammany Hall yesterday was sufficient. Its leaders make haste to deny that there is any intention to change the non-partisan character of the Police Board. These pledges of theirs will be remembered. Still, they are not sufficient of themselves to warrant the putting of a Tammany partisan in the Mayor's chair.

An authorized representative of the Demo cratic National Committee has opened an office in Washington for the purpose of collecting campaign funds from Federal office-holders. He takes pains to announce that "in all cases contributions are wholly volantary." That is a form of words which deceives nobody. But whether voluntary or otherwise, the proceeding is clearly in violation of the law-not of its spirit only, but of its specific text. Mr. Mc-Pherson makes this plain in the letter that is contained in our Washington dispatches. The National Committee, which contains among its members Senators and Representatives, cannot lawfully do through an authorized representative what the law does not permit its members themselves to do.

The people of Chemung County were fortunate yesterday in having the opportunity of listening to two speeches by Warner Miller. To-day Governor Hill will also speak, and a fine chance will be afforded for studying the two candidates at short range. In his address at the State Fair at Elmira, Mr. Miller eschewed politics, talking to the farmers about agriculture only. In speaking of the farmers' prosperity, a reference to the protective tariff, however, seemed unavoidable. It will be curious to observe whether Mr. Hill will show the same discretion as his rival. The Governor's "views" on agriculture would attract notice. But he could probably say nothing so well worth remembering as Mr. Cleveland's remark on a similar occasion about the land staying where it is and not having the habit of moving from place to place.

Controller Myers is to be commended for the stand he has taken on the Quaker Bridge dam and reservoir project. Estimates which, presumably, have been carefully made, show that the upper small reservoirs would hold a supply of water exceeding by 15,860,000,000 gallons the quantity that could be stored in the huge Quaker Bridge pond: the estimated cost of the

the cost of the small reservoirs, not all of which will be needed immediately upon the opening of the new Aqueduct, is put at \$5,260,000. But who supposes that the big dam and reservoir at Quaker Bridge will be built for any such sum as \$6,000,000? Probably Controller Myers's \$30,000,000 is nearer the correct figure. At all events, it will be wise for the Aqueduct Commissioners to get all the information obtainable concerning the great work, which is regarded with so much difference of opinion. A dam of the size of the one talked of would be a gigantic experiment, and the probabilities are that it would prove a disastrous one.

The Post Office Service has become so badly demoralized under the present Administration that the merest prudence, it would seem, ought to dictate scrupulous care in retaining officers of known and long-tried experience. It is almost incomprehensible, therefore, that the removal of Superintendent Jackson, of the Second Division of the Railway Mail Service, has been ordered to take effect on October 1. Mr. Jackson has given the greater part of his active life to this work; he has been tireless, in season and out of season, in improving his branch of the service; he has conducted the business on business principles; he has not been in the slightest degree a partisan. More than this: he has no patronage at his disposal, and cannot appoint or remove a single clerk. The sole reason for displacing him is to make room for a single Democratic partisan. What can be thought of the reform pretensions of a party and an Administration that will commit so palpable an outrage as the removal of this model officer? That "clean sweep" which has been in gradual but certain progress for three years past will evidently be complete before

WAGES AND THE TARIFF-XIL

The most foolish of all arguments against the protective policy is that it cannot help wageearners, " because the wages of men in mechanical trades, who are not protected at all, have advanced about as much as the wages in protected manufactures." Those who reason thus, unless they are intentionally deceiving, show that they have not comprehended the first principles of the Protective policy. The primary aim of that policy is to create a larger demand for all labor and a larger home market for all products, by promoting the establishment of new industries and the growth of industries which without it could not thrive. This it has done; in 1860, the last year of a Democratic revenue tariff, there were 1,311,-246 persons employed in manufacturing, mechanical and mining occupations, according to the census, for the tables headed "manufactures" then included mechanics, miners and quarrymen. In 1880, the tables of manufactures, mining and quarrying account for 2,992,-793 workers. The number was about four persons for every 100 of the population in 1860, and about six persons for every 100 of the population in 1880. In addition to the gain resulting from increase in population. there was a gain of 50 per cent in these industries, due to the National policy.

The first effect is that for every 100 farm workers there were about 20 persons engaged in manufacturing and mining in 1860, but in 1880 about 40 persons for every 100 farmers. Thus was created a double home demand for food, as respects persons employed in these industries, and far more than a double demand for materials of farm production. In this way wages of farm labor were raised in spite of an enormous immigration.

The workers in new manufacturing establishments need houses, furniture, and all the products of mechanical works. For every meengaged in manufacturing and mining : in 1880 for every mechanic there were at least three such persons demanding his services. But that is not all; a vast number of the mechanics themselves found employment in the new manufacturing works, so that the increased demand for other mechanical work fell to a smaller part of the whole number. Thus the demand for mechanical labor not in manufactures and mining was more than doubled, and the wages of mechanics were thus advanced. Finally, the development of manufactures

and of mining employed 1,700,000 persons who were not so employed in 1860, and who, but for that development, must have sought work in mechanical trades or in farming. Had half of them gone into farming, increasing by more than a tenth the number of farm workers must not that have depressed the wages of farm labor? Had the other half gone into mechanical trades, increasing by 80 per cent the number of mechanics, must not the depression in wages of such labor have been severe?

Thus it is that the increased demand and increased wages for labor in one department have affected with incalculable blessing labor in every other department of industry. And so a free-trade policy, by closing thousands of factories, mills and mines, which protection has opened, and turning out of employment workers numbering a million or more, compelling them to seek work in farming or in mechanical trades, must cause a frightful depression in the wages of all labor.

Since 1860, no less than 9,400,000 persons have arrived in this country from abroad-more than 30 per cent of the entire population when the protective tariff was adopted in 1861. Most of these immigrants are of the working age. Hence it is safe to say that the number of workers thus added has been fully equal to half the working population of the country in 1860. This addition has come besides all the natural growth of population. Is there any within so short a period, an addition of risen more than in any other country.

Surely so great a migration of workers would the upbuilding of new industries under protection. Great Britain has been losing wage carners by emigration at the rate of a quarter | spiracy. of a million yearly. That loss of labor has made it possible for manufacturing wages there to advance 16 per cent in twenty years. But this country has been gaining wage earners by immigration at the rate of half a million yearly. and yet manufacturing wages here have arvanced 40 per cent in twenty years. Millions of farmers have gone from Great Britain, and yet farm wages have risen only 8 to 9 per cent in ten years. Millions have come to this ever before made for it. Even with a deficiency country who have found employment upon farms or have opened new farms for themselves, and yet the wages of farm labor have risen 18 per cent. Thus it has come to pass that the wages in manufacturing and mining labor average 100 per cent higher than in Great Britain, and exceed by a much greater ratio,

France. The reports of Labor Commissioner Wright abundantly suffice to prove that there has been a general advance in wages in this country since 1880. But British statistics make it clear that in Great Britain there has been little if any advance. The average of wages paid in this country was fully double the average paid in Great Britain in 1880, and therefore must be more than double in 1888. Such are the results of the Protective policy, which President Cleveland and the advocates of the Mills bill are endeavoring to break down. It rests with the wage-carners themselves to decide whether they shall succeed.

HILL'S ESTIMATE OF HIS PARTY.

Governor Hill's experience of scandal has been large. Ever since he became a public man, even in the narrowest sense of that term. he has been involved in scandal. With the assistance of Tweed and a person named Patrick, who afterward, like Tweed, became a convict, he lobbied through a bill legalizing a lot of bogus claims against the State, upon which he realized \$85,000. He afterward obtained from Tweed the money by which he secured possession of "The Eimira Gazette." In his legislative service he made a notorious record as a supporter of all the crooked bills that were proposed in the interest of the Tweed Ring, the Canal Ring, the Eric Ring and every other of the rascally combinations which during the Seventies preyed so heavily on the people. Hill's theft of \$10,000 from the public treasury through Contractor O'Brien is no new exhibition of bad morals. He always has been connected with dishonest enterprises. He cannot recall the time when he bore a good public reputation. But he has succeeded despite all this in becoming the chief officer of the foremost State in the Union and in compelling his party to renew to him its pledges of support for a second term; and to-day, while presenting himself to the people as a candidate for their highest trust. he does not even think it worth while to offer any explanation of the facts proved against him, but, on the contrary, with the easy assurance of one who does not feel the need of a character, he serenely ignores them. Now, when such a man thinks he can afford to pursue such a course, the conclusion is irresistible that his confidence is founded on the theory that the fools, the bad elements, and the hide bound members of his party are more numerous than that part of the population which is honorable, self-respecting and independent.

It is upon those three unpatriotic classes of voters that Governor Hill depends. He calculates with entire propriety that his kind of men will vote for him. So they will. The idea of any one who approves of public jobbery, of officials "on the make," of saloon sovereignty and of demagogy in place of statesmanship, voting for Warner Miller is evidently preposterous. Mr. Miller does not appeal to such as these. He could not please them if he would and certainly would not if he could. They will all vote for Hill. He can count upon a certain number of fools, too, to whose especial interest he has pretended vast devotion. But these two classes combined would be insufficient to elect him without the support of his party in practically its entirety. The question is, how many Democrats are there in New-York who hold the interests of the State in

higher esteem than the interests of their party Mr. Hill does not think there are many, and we are compelled to confess that his own experience justifies a large measure of faith in the capability of the Democracy to swallow almost any amount of official unworthiness se long as it bears the Democratic trade-mark. We cannot blame him fer entertaining a poor opinion of the value placed by his party on integrity. But we cannot make up our mind to over to all that is bad in public policy as his attitude affirms it to be. We believe that he will find himself deceived, and that thousands of Democrats will revolt against the party edict which demands that they shall record their approval of a Governor whose whole record has been one of corruption and corrupt association, and who openly stands before the State the servile and willing tool of the saloons.

A POINT FOR CONSIDERATION.

President Cleveland has written a letter denying that he ever made use of one of the expressions in mgard to free trade which has been attributed to him. His friends regard this denial as conclusive and expect the general public thus to regard it. But is there not a serious difficulty in the way, and that, too, of Mr. Cleveland's own making? Four years ago he wrote another letter. Over his own signature he stated in the most emphatic manner that he was opposed to the eligibility of a President for re-election. He placed his opposition on high public grounds. He asserted that a second term candidacy was "a most serious danger" to the common welfare. Now, by accepting a renomination Mr. Cleveland discredited his letter of acceptance of 1884. But if what he wrote in regard to a second term was deceptive, why should his denial of the free-trade remark attributed to him be regarded as trustworthy?

We are sure the public would be glad to hear from Mr. Cleveland's partisans on this interesting point.

THE SINK OF INJUSTICE.

Attorney-General Garland, in his testimony efore the Pan-Electric Investigating Committee, facetiously described himself as "an impecunious politician." The Department of Justice under his administration has shared with him this characteristic reputation. It is always out of funds. Although its deficiencies have been distributed among the several Decountry on earth which could have borne, ficiency Appropriation bills passed at the present session of Congress, its importunate de-9,000,000 persons, mostly workers, besides mands have not ceased. This week the Senthe natural growth of population, without a late has received from the Department what is resulting depression in wages? Yet in this reported to be the seventh or eighth request country wages have not fallen, but in spite of | for an additional appropriation to meet a dethis vast increase in the supply of labor have diciency which has arisen from the employment of special counsel. This fresh demand seems to have exhausted the patience of the Senate. have produced entirely different results but for The deficiencies already provided for amount to \$500,000. Yet more money is wanted at the headquarters of the Pan-Electric con-

Mr. Randall, in the course of a debate last June on the expenses of this Department, stated that instead of being the temple of justice t seemed to be a sink of injustice." This was an honest Democrat's scathing rebuke of the recklessness and extravagance displayed in the management of that great office. Its expenditures for the current year, he declared, were \$350,000 in excess of the highest appropriation of \$150,000 covered at that time, there were urgent requests for larger appropriations and it was with considerable difficulty that General Oates's motion for adding \$40,000 to the \$40,000 already paid to the telephone coun sel was voted down. The following table was exhibited in connection with the unnecessary latter (including interest) is \$15,950,000, while as has been shown, the wages in Germany or and wasteful litigation into which the Govern-

Pan-Electric associates:

Charles Whitman, attorney.

Hunton & Chandler, attorneys.

Grosvenor P. Lowrey, attorney. Grosvenor P. Lowrey, attorney.
John Goode, attorney.
Allen G. Thurman, attorney.
W. C. Strawbridge, attorney.
G. A. Jenis, attorney.
C. F. Brackett, professor of physics
Albert Stetson, stenographer.
F. M. Adams, stenographer.
W. J. Hughes, stenographer.
W. J. Hughes, stenographer. .840,625 03

instalment. Another of \$25,000 was already

in hand on the same account, and it is probable that subsequent demands for more money for special counsel have also been grounded upon the same litigation. This was the Government suit that was thrown out of two United States Courts as soon as the pleadings were heard. Every point of law and fact involved in it was already before the court of last resort. It was the most iniquitous and barren litigation with which the Department of Justice had ever been connected. The Government's special counsel were turned out of court in Ohio and Massachusetts so ignominiously on the preliminary arguments that they had, perhaps, to be handsomely paid in compensation for wounded vanity. Mr. Goode, who as Solicitor-General was primarily responsible for the Government's intervention, received after Mr. Lowrey the largest share. The Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency was more modest in his charges, but he, too, had his fee for his services in whitewashing what Mr. Randall scornfully described as "a sink of in justice." The fumigation of the Attorney-General's office under this "Reform" Administration has necessarily been a most expensive job. The only wonder is that the deficiencies do not exceed \$500,000.

ROUGH ON CLEVELAND. Grover Cleveland has just received a lack eye at the doubled-up fist of George Willam Curtis. A large oyster is said to be a good thing to lay upon a black eye. It behooves the National Democratic Committee or some other trusty friend of the President to see that he is offers violence to the President of his choice Writing of Governor Hill's renomination, he remarks, "Hill will not get the votes of the friends of reform and of decent politics." And then he proceeds seriously to discolor Mr. Cleveland's eye by adding, "Should the President b persuaded publicly to approve the nomination he will seriously imperil the chances of his election, to which the electoral vote of New-York is indispensable."

It will be observed that although Mr. Curtis is sure that Governor Hill will not receive the support of " the friends of reform and of decent politics," he is not sure what may be the Presilent's attitude toward the favorite son of the saloons. Mr. Curtis trusts "the friends of re-form and of decent politics" to unite for the defeat of Hill, but is unable to hide the fact that he distrusts the President. In other words, after testing Grover Cleveland for four years, Mr. Curtis declines to regard him as one of the brustworthy "friends of reform and of decent

Considering how black the eye is, it might be well to order two oysters.

"I had a dream last night," said the chairman of the National Democratic Campaign Committee as he came into headquarters the other morning, after having looked up at the number to make sure that he had struck the right place. " What'd you dream?" asked the private secre

ary, rubbing his eyes.
"I thought that election was over, and that we had lost Mississippi and Arkansas, but to offset them we had the solid electoral votes of Wisconsin and Dakota."

"Well, what do you think about it?" inquired

" I don't know hardly what to think," answered the chairman. "There is a good deal in dreams sometimes, and since I got back from the West I feel all mixed up in my mind about everything. I'd hate to go and lose Arkansas to the party, but, of course, if I could carry Dakota it would be a big feather in my cap. I wish," he continued, as he got up and looked at a map of North America which hung against the wall, "I just wish that Manitoba was admitted-I'd like to put some hard work on that, and I think I could carry it. You ought to hear the way those Western fellows talk. I b'lieve we're going to sweep everything out that

"The sole significance of the Maine election," bserves "The World," " is in the demonstration it affords that the voters are not frightened by the tariff scare nor the British bugaboo." Democratic newspapers from Maine to Oregon have steadily argued since the appearance of President Cleveland's free-trade message of last December that it uttered a great popular demand. They search the Maine election returns for proof of the truth of their assertion, and search in vain. Consequently they proceed to sing small. They beg their readers to even condones the message, but simply that she s not "frightened by" the message. We submit to "The World" that the comfort which it xtracts from the Maine election is pretty cold.

Governor Hill's beelers hung around that labor convention at Troy to no purpose. The conven-tion, although earnestly solicited to do so, declined to indorse the Governor's renomination. It may occur to Mr. Hill some of these days that a vaulting demagogy sometimes overleaps itself.

The license law in New-Jersey is producing an effect which its opponents have not expected. The liquor dealers themselves begin to see that the law is calculated to shut out the competition of a great number of concerns which, because of character or insufficient business, cannot secure li censes. Accordingly they are beginning to use the law, with prospect of important results, for the extinction of the unlicensed establishments. The following extract is taken from a charge de livered by Supreme Court Judge Jonathan Dixon to the Grand Jury of Bergen County at Hackensack. Tuesday, September 11:

suck, Tuesday, September 11:

I have lying on the desk before me a communication quite unique in character—a communication quite unique in character—a communication coming from the liquor-sellers of the county, these who are carrying on a legitimate business, and who are paying unusual taxes to the community for the privilege of carrying on a special business which is committed to them alone. They communicate to the Court in a way in which I say is unique. They say there are in this county 120 places where the liquor laws of the State are violated by the uniteensed gaie of liquor, and they propose to lay those cases before you. They are joining hands now—and perhaps they have been doing it, less publicly, heretofore,—but they now are publicly joining hands with all those who are engaged in, and who are desirous of a suppression of, the illegal traffic in intoxicating liquor; and they say they are ready to lay before your body evidence which will indicate where these 120 places in the county are, who the offenders against law are. If those matters alone were laid before you it would indicate a very large amount of business to be done. I trust it will have your carnest investigation, and your fearless prosecution—not unfair, not prejudiced, not vindictive, but fearless, simple, straightforward.

"The Voice" actually argues that the liquor-

"The Voice" actually argues that the liquorsellers are in favor of a high-license measure. That's the way it undertakes to discredit the work for reform which was accomplished by the Republican majority in the last Legislature. If "The Voice" desires to have the impression become general that it is a Prohibitionist for revenue only, it will continue to indulge itself in such silly, dis-

Here is an interesting extract from a private letter recently received from an American gentle-man passing the summer in Europe, which we we are badly off and ought to change our tariff

ment was drawn by the Attorney-General's in order to imitate foreign methods. The letter is dated Paris, August 27, 1888:

in order to imitate foreign methods. The level is dated Paris, August 27, 1888:

One learns to love his country by such a tour as I have made this summer. From the Bay of Naples to the Gulf of Finland, I have seen nothing but oppression and unrequited human toil; women harnessed with cows; women heaving iron ore, and carrying the hod; men watching the smallest flocks of goese the day through; the harvest picked up straw by straw; forty cents a day deemed sufficient by the receiver as forty cents a fay deemed sufficient by the receiver as well as the employer for day's work in the factories; armies in every land, with officers and privates filling armies in every land, with officers and privates filling armies in every land, with officers and privates filling the hacks, the theatres, the race courses, the restaurants—Czars, Emperors and Kings vieing with each other in the extravagance of their palaces, and the pretensions of their assumed greatness; with a police unconstrained even here in France (somewhat better than the rest) and elsewhere so oppressive as to stamp the chief ruler as a mere chief of police; really no freedom, and nothing like prosperity or happiness. I would not for all the world have our people brought to this mean condition of living, these insufficent and dishonest wages. It amazed me in Belgium the other day to learn of an English architect that bricks were made in Belgium now and imported into England at less than English manufacturers could produce them. He (compelled I think by the selfish public sentiment of his country) insisted that if was best so if Belgium could make the article cheaper, and this although he admitted the competition was taxing the life out of women in the brickyards to bring the price to a level below even that which Britsh poverty could make them at. "God Bless Our Home!" penses of telephone counsel was only the first

There is said to be good ground for the hope that Mr. Mills, the statesman of Corsicana, will not be re-elected to Congress this fall in the IXth Texas District. It would be altogether fitting for Messrs. Cleveland and Mills to fall together They were the joint authors of the great free-trade scheme, and an impartial Fate may make it the finisher of them both politically. The IVth Congressional District of New-Jersey

s in ordinary years perversely Democratic, but the convention called to nominate a candidate by that party a fortnight ago broke in two in the middle with a good deal of noise, and each section set up a man of its own. One of these andidates represents the Hon. J. Nelson Pidock, who considers himself a majority of the district, and the other represents some heady Democrats who flout Mr. Pidcock's pretensions. Neither candidate is likely to withdraw, partly because each has a pretty determined and pugnacious set of backers, and partly because there is now no place to withdraw to; so that there is fair promise of a struggle for blood and votes until the polls close in November. Meantime the Republicans, now that the way to victory is open, did a wise thing at Newton on Tuesday when they elected as their candidate the Hon. N. W. Voorhees, of Hunterdon. Mr. Voorhees was born in the district. Few men there are better known and there is not one whose life will better bear the scrutiny of intimate acquaintance. A man forthwith supplied with a good fat oyster. It the scrutiny of intimate acquaintance. A man is in "Harper's Weekly" (Dem.) that Mr. Curtis of convictions, of moral force, of ability that compels respect, a leader in every worthy cause, the district will do itself honor by electing him as its representative in Congress.

> Perhaps when Mr. Thurman made his statement about no "good cause in the last hundred years that has not been fostered by the Democratic party," it was a typographical error which prevented him from saying "festered." That would have hit off the situation with neatness and

It would be an aesthetic loss of no little mag-

nitude if the brilliant rows of electric lights on the Brooklyn Bridge, that outline the noble curve of that superb structure, were to be hidden from view. They form one of the distinctive sights of New-York and its vicinity, and, since they are visible for so great a distance and from so many points of view, any device that would shut them off from the gaze of the community would be received with regret. The complaints of the navigators who find their brilliancy dazzling and misleading, it must be admitted, have considerable force, and since the Lighthouse Board have jurisdiction over all bridges across navigable streams. there is ground for the fear that the question may be decided not from the aesthetic point of view, but on the ground of cold, hard facts. The instructions of the Acting Attorney-General, that the law must be complied with, are capable of a liberal interpretation. greatly to be hoped that some arrangement may e made whereby navigation may be rendered safe and at the same time this coronet of jewels on the brow of the beautiful bridge be retained. If the lights are really as dangerous as they are said to be, there ought to be some facts at hand in regard to results that have been caused by reason of thom Why is this the case if the lights are as objectionable and disastrous as they are represented to be? Has there not been exaggeration in the matter? If merely a little more vigilance and sharp-sightedness are required on the part of pilots, is this too much to ask of them as the price of preserving one of the most striking exhibitions anywhere to be found?

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Isidor Hauser, of this city, has in his posssion a notable violin, made by Antonius Straduarius. at Cremona in 1710. It was bequeathed to him by his brother, Miska Hauser, the eminent violinist, whose death occurred some months ago. The instrument is well known in Europe as " Hauser's Straduarius," and has been pronounced genuine in all its parts by such experts as Hart of London, Limbec of Vienna, and Weichold of Dresden. It is powerful, brilliant and mellow in tone, and of well-balanced strength in all the strings.

According to "The Saturday Evening Gazette," Boston, the house in which John Adams was born is still standing. It is a simple, unpretentious, wooden building, standing by the roadside, not far from the Quincy Adams station. It still belongs to the Adams family.

Mr. T. B. Aldrich is on his way home from England. Captain R. B. Forbes, the oldest member of the Boston Marine Society, has just completed his eighty-fourth year in capital form.

At the annual fair at Franklinville, N. Y., to-day is Democratic Day," and ex-Governor Abbett, of New-Jersey, will speak. To-morrow will be "Republican Day," when the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln will speak. "And the last shall be first, and the first last."

Herr Liebknecht, the Berlin Socialist, has been received publicly in Switzerland with extraordinary

stormy Friday on which William Darling, keeper of the Longstone Lighthouse, and his daughter, Grace Horsley Darling, put out in an open boat to rescue the survivors of the wreck of the steam-packet Forfar-shire.

Professor George W. Davidson of San Francisco. who has been placed on the Mississippi River Commission, has been a member of the Coast Survey in California since 1858. He has also travelled around the world on scientific errands. It is seriously stated that Mr. Thomas Harrison

the "boy-preacher," is only thirty-five years old.

Senator Sawver, of Wisconsin, recently said: "I am surprised that any one should suppose that I will be a candidate for re-election to the Senate. I did not know that the matter was even mentioned. When my present term shall expire, my age will be such as to preclude all possibility of my name being mentioned for re-election. I will be seventy-seven years old. When a man attains that age he ought to be willing to retire from political life. I certainly shall. It is useless to talk of the matter."

"In the line of campaign stories," says "The Indianapolis News," " a school teacher recalls a little incident of some interest relating to General Harrison. 'It is customary in the public schools of this city,' he says, 'to give the pupil some special information of the announcing a holiday in honor of his birth. Away back in the seventies, after remarks upon such an oceasion with a class of first year pupils, to ascertain how well they were impressed with the necessity of having a good man for President, I asked any one to tell me who was the very best man he knew. little fellow, not yet seven years old, loudly vociferlittle fellow, not yet seven years old, loudly vociferated, "Ben Harrison." I questioned him some to learn
the grounds of his preference. He replied: "Why, he
gave me a nickel for pulling some weeds." I did not
learn where the weeds were; whether they fringed
the sidewalk, choked a gutter or obstructed an alley.
But that they obtruded on the General's well-kept
premises I entirely disbelieve. At any rate, the little
fellow felt amply rewarded for the job, and I did not
in the least controvert his idea of that gentleman being
the proper timber to make a President of." A Vienna correspondent of the "Borsen Courier"

relates a pleasant tale of the well-merited discomfiture of a suob at Innsbruck. A rough-and-ready fellow, in a mountaineering dress not a little beamudged with

no!" excleimed the exquisitely dressed and ne saioon!" "Very well," replied the dismissed customer "when my adjutant calls for me you will perhaps have the politeness to tell him that he will find me as your rival's saloon on the other side of the street. I am the Archduke Johann. The Prince lifted his hat and marched out. If the Figare of Innsbruch had been more of a democrat he might have painted over his saloon, "Barber to his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Johann."

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A health crank out West is preparing a manual of "Hygienic Donts." Here are a few specimens: of "Hygienic Bonts." Here are a low specimens:

Don't drink alcoholic or malt liquors. Don't drink coffee, tea, or cocoa. Don't drink hot water, for it parabolis and destroys the stomach. Don't drink cold water, for it paralyzes the digestive organs. Don't drink milk, for it causes consumption. Don't cat bread, either leavened or unleavened; they are both deadly. Don't eat pork. Don't eat ray segetables, or fruit, for they contain living organ-isms. Don't eat them cooked, for cooking induces deleterious chemical changes. Don't walk fast, as it uses up your life. Don't walk slow, as it makes the muscles flabby." It would be easier and simpler to die at once than to try to obey such a farrage of inconsistencies.

of inconsistencies.

We have it, upon the authority of a gentleman whose name we withhold for prudential reasons, that a very large number of the wealthiest young men in thicago society are accustomed to speak the French language in their daily business and in their social intercourse with each other. It is noted, as a conspicuous example, that Mr. Hobart Taylor, the handsome young lournalist, invariably speaks French between the hours of 5 and 6 p. m. each day, at which time he spins along Michigan boulevard behind his splendid bays. We are told that Mr. Taylor acquired the French language in order to be able to drive these horses, which came originally from Normandy.—(Chicago News.

By the way, the Old Roman hasn't accepted the

"What is Sniggles running for?"
"I didn't know he was running for anything."
"Oh, but he is then. I saw him going to church
last Sunday."—(Boston Transcript.

A Boston barber declares on his business card that he is "a first-class tonsorial artist, facial operator, cranium manipulator and slayer of contiguments." And yet he modestly refrains from calling himself .

" Do you see the lady?"

"I do. How sweet and demure she looks."

"What is she walting for?"

"The street car."

"Ah! yes, there it comes. See how gracefully she waves her parasol at the driver."

"I see, but the car does not stop. Is the driver blind?"

"He le not but she is on the wrong crossing."

"He is not, but she is on the wrong crossingjust like fifty-two out of every hundred of them.

Now the car has stopped."

"And she will get on?"

"Oh, no. She has alerady frozen the conductor
with a look and has decided to saunter up the avenue
on her French heels."

"And is the conductor grieved?"

"Very slightly grieved, my son. He used to be
grieved clear through when such an incident occurred, but he has hardened up a good deal, and he
will now blow two whistles and smile a short, sad
smile."—(Detroit Free Press.

There is yet hope for American humor. The mother in-law toke has been used very little this summer.

An Indiana Democrat in a recent stump speech got off this:

"Why, fellow-citizens, if this Republican party comes into power, the whole country will forever retrograde into the unknown vista of an uncertain future."—(Washington Critic. The percentage of illegitimate births in the various countries of Europe is as follows: Holland, 4.0; Swit-

zerland, 5.5; Prussia, 10.0; England and Wales, 6.5;

Sweden and Norway, 9.6; Scotland, 10.1; Denmark, 11.0; German States, 14.8; Wurtemburg, 16.4; Italy, 5.1; Spain, 5.5; France, 7.2; Belgium, 7.2; Austria, 11.1; Ireland, 3.0.

A newspaper article is headed "Hot Corn Stands in New-York." Well, if hot corn will stand in New-York, we'll bet it will stand in Pennsylvania, too, We have seen it standing in a field when the August sun poured down upon it, and no doubt it was pretty well heated."—(Norristown Herald. A lady recently visited the Lick Observatory and asked to see Sirius, the Dog Star. The learned

scientists at once turned the great telescope on Sirius, and the lady looked at it long and earnestly. Then turning around to the scientific gentlemen who were waiting for her to make some astronomical remark, she placialy murmured, "Ain't it cute !" just as if the had been viewing the latest thing in poodles. A big cave recently discovered in Virginia is to be bought by capitalists. It will be sold at holesale—(Burlington Free Press.

General ----, of Staten Island, is very fond of all his household pets and is loved by them in return-One cold night last winter he was awakened by something gently touching his long beard, and found his chin for protection. As delicate a charity as I remember was the act of

a gruff, taciturn old physician in a Colorado mining town. A poor, aged parson was carefully attended by the irritable doctor. When the preacher had suffi-

THE REFORMER AND HIS WORKS.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOL | A FRANK CONFESSION

OF BETRAYAL. EMN PLEDGE.

EMN PLEDGE.

Christmas Letter to Mr.
Curtis, 1884.

I know that they (abuses in the Civil Service) are deeply rooted, and that the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to success in the maintenance of party organization, and I am not sure that all those who profess to be the friends of this reform will stand firmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place. But fully appreciating the rust committed to my charge, no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of an earnest effort to enforce this law.

ANTEE.

Geo. Wm. Curtis in Harper's Weekly, January 10, 1885.
His letter

Geo. Wm. Curtis in Harper's weekly, January 10, 1885.
His letter

Christmas gift of the best 

er's Weekly, January
10, 1885.

His letter . a
Christmas gift of the best omen to the American people, a new emancipation proclamation of the freedom of the people from mere partisan enslavement.

Independents' address, July 22, 1884.

fils personal convictions proved by his official acts, more decisive than any platform declaration, are the guarantee that in its spir t and in its letter the reform would be enforced in the National Administration.

From The Evening Post (Dem.), February 6, 1885.

No President since the era of emanc pation has had a grander opportunity to be useful in his day and generation, and no one has formed a clearer conception of the duty which he owes to his country.

A SUGGESTIVE EXHIBIT.

A SUGGESTIVE EXHIBIT. From The Tribune's record of the President's appoint

ments in the Civil Service, July 23, 1888.

The list of criminals embraces 137, not including twenty-two persons guilty of political crimes, or fifty-nine other persons directly connected with the criminal classes. This savory list includes two nurderers and the tools of two others, five notocious duelists and three rioters—one to be Judge of the very court by which he had been imprisoned six weeks. It includes five persons who had been indicted or convicted for frauds against the revenue, appointed to be offices of the revenue service. It includes a jury-fixer, a dead beat, a lawyer guilty of defrauding clients and an attorney who had cleared notorious bandits by contriving a defeat of justice, all appointed to be judges. Persons were appointed pension agents who had been indicted for violating pension laws. Persons guilty of rebbing the mails were appointed postmasters or mail-agents—one when appointed was in jail for robbing the very office to which he was appointed. Liquor-sellers, their sons or attorneys were appointed internal revenue officials. An impeached State Treadurer, defrauding county or town treasurers, seven eforgens—one of whom had served two terms for that offence, but "knew cleveland personally—and menaguity of robberty, embezglement, theff, mail-essance, tapping a church till, grand larceny, bribery, obtaining money under false protences, of a printing steal, a milleage steal and a patient fraud, of keeping gambling houses and houses of resort for the vile of both sexes, of assault and battery, fist-fighting and insulting women, of assaulting a lady temporance lecturer with a club, of wife-beating, of blackmailing and selling offices and of selling official information, with as editor of a reguest paper and a Brooklyn police officer who was dismissed for arresting in her bed at 2 a.m. a sick woman against whom there was no charge and compelling her to walk a mile to a station—all these are chosen instruments of reform.

A foll alphabetical list of these appointments has been before the publi ments in the Civil Service, July 23, 1888.

been before the public for nearly two months, with quotations from papers that support Mr. Cleveland a mountaineering dress not a little beamudged with dirt and the worse for wear, entered one of the grand "shaving saloons" of the city. He sat down in an easy chair, and said he wished to be shaved. "No, rection has been asked for and made.